through with dwellings and buildings of every style which fancy can suggest. Looking at it from that point I did think it not only the handsomest town I have seen in "the West," but the handsomest town I have ever seen—East or West.

The General Synod, of the Lutheran Church of the United States has been in session here for some days—Rev. A. H. Lochman, of York, presiding. The attendance is large, and embraces in its membership a number of ministers educated at Gettysburg. Drs. Schmucker and Krauth, of Gettysburg, are in attendance. The citizens here have thrown open their houses for the entertainment of the delegates, and on all hands I hear glowing tributes to the warm-hearted hospitality of the good people of this beautiful town. But my narrow space admonishes me to close this letter.

It was my intention to have said something about Columbus, Wooster, Massillon, and other points along my route, but that must be forgone.

A word as to the crops. So far as I have been able to learn from personal observation and intercourse with others, I have come to the conclusion that the occupation of our panic-makers, like Othello's, is well-nigh gone, so far as breadstuffs are concerned. From all quarters the accounts are most cheering as to full crops of Wheat and Rye, while the prospects for Corn, Oats, Potatoes, &c., were never better. Besides this, the enormous prices of produce for the last year have induced farmers generally to put out much larger crops than usual, especially of Corn and Oats. Indeed along the line of the various railroads it was nothing but Corn and Oats, Oats and Corn, field after field, and that, too, of indefinite extent. Should the season continue favorable the West will this fall pour into the Eastern market an enormous amount of agricultural produce.

B.

Burnet House, Cincinnati,
June 22, 1855.

Cincinnati has been designated the "Queen City of the West." It has a beautiful location on the Ohio, stretching for several miles along the river front, and running back for a mile or more on a gently rising knoll, with a range of high bluffs encircling the city on the north. The extended river front gives ample accommodations for innumerable steamboat landings, where a busy bustling scene is being enacted from early morn to late at night. I spent a few hours this morning in running over the city to observe its more notable points, and was surprised to find so large a proportion of magnificent private residences and business houses.—Although very irregular in plot, and disfigured by narrow, dirty streets, especially as you approach the outskirts upon either side, it is far beyond either Baltimore or Philadelphia in point of architectural embellishment. In passing along Third, Fouth, Fifth, Walnut, Main, Vine, and other leading business streets, the eye meets with pile after pile of rich and costly buildings, with highly embellished and imposing fronts. The prevailing material is a greyish free sandstone, which, although not as rich in appearance as the brown Connecticut stone occasionally met with in the Eastern cities, makes a beautiful structure. I have no means of knowing the amount of business done here, but it must be immense and is daily growing. Like all western cities, Cincinnati has the pushing, go-aheadative, "Young America" spirit, which you may observe all around. It is comparatively a new city. At the commencement of the present century it was known as a smart town. Now it ranks with the first cities of the land, and is swelling its population and pushing forward its business with gigantic strides. Including Covington and Newport, on the Kentucky side of the river, which may be regarded as suburbs, the population cannot be much short of 200,000. Its rapid growth has of course caused an equally rapid increase in the value of property, by means of which immense fortunes have been realized.—I met with a gentleman who told me that in 1842 he was offered a piece of ground, then beyond the city limits, for $2,000, and was urged to buy it. He declined. This same ground has recently been sold for a fractions less than $250,000!

The proportion of foreign population here is enormous. I was told that it probably constituted full one-half of the population of the city proper—mostly Germans. You find evidence of it in the innumerable Lager-Beer Saloons and vile groggeries that meet the eye at almost every turn. The river front and the opposite side of the city along the canal, literally swarm with them. Among them is a large proportion of busy, active material, aggrarian in tendencies, and boldly affirming the rankest infidelity. In this class there is considerable intellect, which diffuses its dangerous influences through ably conducted German papers, and also by means of class associations, such as "Turner's," "Freemans' Association," "Free-Thinkers," &c. They generally make war upon all restraining enactments, such as Sunday laws, and are especially deadly in their hostility to Prohibition. You may readily conceive the dangerous influences such a population must exert in this city. This influence is directed against Catholicism with equal, if not greater bitterness, than against Protestantism; and it is said that on account of this bitterness a number of them voted the Know Nothing ticket last fall.

The hog-killing business, as you are aware, has become a very extensive one in the West, immense quantities of salted and pickled Pork being thrown into the Eastern market. As a consequence the manufacture of Lard, Oil, Candles, &c., has also grown to be a very heavy business. Among the Northern suburbs of Cincinnati, along the line of the canal, you meet with very large factories for these purposes, which give out an offensive, sickening odor, making the flesh creep as thoughts of Cholera flit across the mind. And yet it said that these establishments have a tendency to ward off the disease.

Across the river, on the Kentucky shore, immediately opposite Cincinnati, lie the cities of Covington and Newport, both of them large and pretty places. A beautiful wire suspension bridge connects the two. At Newport there is a Military Station, and I spent an hour or two on the grounds watching the drilling of the troops stationed there.

The New School Presbyterians have a Theological School a few miles out of the city, known as Lane Seminary. I think it was established by the elder Dr. Beecher. Mrs. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," resided there for a few years, and conceived the idea of that remarkable romance from incidents connected with the peculiar institution, there coming under her observation.

The country around Cincinnati is beautiful and the soil very productive. I passed through the Miama valley, and a finer region I never saw. The crops of all kinds will be heavy, excepting probably the grape, which has been injured by the frequent rains. You know that the grape is extensively cultivated about Cincinnati for the manufacture of Wine. Large vineyards meet the eye in every direction. The grain is ripening rapidly, and will ere long be ready for the reaper. Indeed at one place I saw grain already cut and put up in shocks.—In the Northern part of the State, however, the crops are more backward, in consequence of almost daily rains. Farmers from that section complain much of their inability to work their corn.

I have not leisure to write you more at length from this place, as the train in which I leave will start in a few moments. Indeed I have been able only to catch a few glimpses of the city, and my impressions are necessarily limited. Among the more notable buildings is the Mechanics' Institute, a splendid structure of brown sand-stone on Fifth street, which has a large free Library and Reading Room fitted up with every requisite convenience and comfort, to make it an attractive place of resort.—It is open night and day.

Arch-Bishop Purcel has a residence on corner of Plumb and Elm street, opposite the Cathedral, which goes by name of the "Bishop's Palace." It is also built of free-stone, somewhat after the style of the olden castles, and is an imposing building. In company with several friends, I visited the Observatory of Prof. Mitchell, located on a high bluff to the east of the City, from which there is a beautiful view of the City itself and suberbs, Covington and Lexington on the Kentucky side of the river, and indeed of the whole country for miles around. The Observatory is about 500 feet above the level of the river, and it required some wearisome labor to reach it. But the view amply compensated for the toil. The corner-stone of the Observatory was laid by John Quincy Adams, in 1843. The telescope is one of the largest in the country, second, I believe, only to that of Cambridge. It cost $10,000.

The "Burnet House," is said to be the largest hotel in the West, and inferior to none in the country. It is an immense building, covering an entire block, the stranger being almost lost amid its labyrinthian passages. With every convenience at your command, there is still a formality and ceremony that do not suit my rustic notions. You breakfast from 5 to 10—dine from 1 to 5—and supper from 6 to 10. Each boarder is supplied with a bill of fare, from which he orders his meal, and then coolly sets himself down to a paper and such other mode of passing time as he sees fit, to await its preparation. He gets what he calls for on separate dishes, for his own exclusive use.

But I must close. You will probably hear from me again at Cleaveland or Niagara.

B.

Railroad Accident.

Milton, Pa., June 26.—The locomotive attached to the passenger train from Niagara was thrown off the track, some three miles above this place, yesterday, in consequence of a land slide, and turning over fell down an embankment twenty-five feet in height, and righted itself in the canal.

The engineer, fireman and one passenger who were carried down with the locomotive escaped uninjured. The baggage car was smashed and the passenger car much injured. Both would have followed the locomotive had not the coupling broke.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt.—We copy the following from a late foreign journal:—

"Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has been the great attraction of the Musical Festival of the Lower Rhine held at Dusseldorf. The ladies of the chorus showered upon her bouquets—trumpets were sounded as her welcome—she was crowned with a wreath—and the ceiling opening, a positive rain of flowers and ribbons fell upon and around her, the latter having imprinted upon them some nonsense about an angel being sent to sing at the Thirty-Third Festival."

Mr. Sawyer, a reverend gentleman in his 100th year, journeyed last week four hundred miles, from Maine to his native town in Hebron, Conn. He preached last Sunday. His text was, "Is it well with thee!" Said he, "It is now ninety-nine years since my good father and mother brought me to the meeting house upon this green, to give me up to God, in the ordinance of Baptism. I have come back, after almost a hundred years, to administer the same ordinance to some of the children of the same church, and to inquire, "Is it well with you."

An Intercepted Gift.—The Emperor Napoleon lately sent to a gentleman in New York, who is an old friend of his, a valuable gold snuff box, mounted with brilliants, and bearing upon the cover the imperial cipher. The old friend, however, seems to be a person troubled, as the emperor himself once was, with many creditors who getting wind of the present, levied on it for debt immediately upon its arrival in New York, and before the unfortunate debtor had a chance to see it. It was to be sold at action, at the City Hall, by order of the Sheriff.

A Discovery.—A Salt Lake has been discovered about one hundred and fifty miles west from St. Cloud, in Minnesota, by W. H. Ingersol, who was attached to the Pacific Railroad survey. Mr. Ingersol says that around the edges of the lake the salt can be gathered in baskets, and is of as good quality as ever he found in any other part of the United States, and that near the lake there are large beds of coal of the first quality.

"Dad, you always act so strange."

"Why, Billy?"

"Because, whenever ma gets sick, you always have to fetch a baby here to squall round and make such a great noise."

Very Candid.—"You flatter me, madam," said a fop, upon being told by a lady that his hat was a very fine one.

"Not at all, sir," replied she, "I only praise the hatter; had the head or face been worth notice, I should not have thought of the hat."

The salary of the Governor-General of Canada is ten thousand dollars a year more than that of the President of the United States.

The Limerick (Ireland) Chronicle gives the following in its army news:

"The widow of Coporal John Brown, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, has married the Emperor of Morocco. She is an Irish woman."

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, June 29, 1855.

☞On our first page will be found a thrilling sketch of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, taken from Irving's Life of Washington. We have never before read anything which gives so clear an idea of the details of that memorable battle.

☞The letter from the senior Editor, which appears on the first page, was intended for the last No. but it failed to reach us in time.

☞The "Jenny Lind Warblers" will give a Concert in McConaughy's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. See advertisement in another column.

☞F. Sherbrooke & Son, Teachers of the art of Penmanship, propose visiting our place in a day or two, with a view to open a Writing School. They have been teaching in York and Hanover during the last few months, where, from the tone of the Press, they seem to have given very general satisfaction. We have seen specimens of their penmanship which indicate skill of the highest order. From assurance received from private sources, of a reliable nature, we do not hesitate to recommend them to the patronage of the public, as very successful teachers of a very useful accomplishment—combining with skill in execution, the requisite qualifications for imparting instruction.

☞The General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States, convened at Dayton, Ohio, on the 14th inst. It now numbers within its organization not less than 27 Synods, comprising nearly the entire Lutheran Church in the U. States.—The number of delegates and advisory members present at Dayton was about 150.—Rev. Mr. Lochman, of York, was elected Prsident; Rev. Mr. Sadtler, of Middletown, Secretary; and Hon. P. S. Michler, of Easton, Treasurer. The Synodical discourse was preached by Rev. Dr. Schmucker, of Gettysburg. Rev. Pohlman, of Albany; Rev. Hutter, of Philadelphia; Rev. Harkey, of Illinois; Rev. Sadtler, of Middletown, Pa., and Rev. Passavant, of Pittsburg, preached before the Synod during the week. A variety of important, useful and interesting business was transacted by the body, connected with the interests of the Lutheran Church in the United States.

Modest Assurance.

A meeting of German adopted citizens was held at Washington Hall, New York, on Sunday, the 27th instant, At this meeting Know Nothingism was denounced as a resurrection of the bones of the Tories of the Revolution. They denied the existence of any "Native American," and of any moral accountability to Deity. The Prohibitory Liquor Law was denounced as equally pernicious with Know Nothingism, and both were to be resisted, "peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must." To these resolutions they affixed their names, and in the words of the Declaration of Independence, pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" to support them.

Here we have the true spirit of the foreign element manifested! A Union of infidelity, rum, riot, and a total dirsegard of of all moral accountability. How would American born citizens fare under their control? In the language of Wise, they would put their feet upon the necks of the decendants of those who fought, bled and won our Independence, with the exultation of fiends. They remember the flogging given to their fathers when they were fighting to put down the rising spirit of liberty in this country.

Quite "Tender and Sacred."

In the platform adopted by the pro-slavery Hunker majority of the Know Nothing National Convention, in Philadelphia, we find the following plank incorporated:

> "*A tender and sacred regard* for those acts of "statesmanship which are to be contra-distin-"guished from acts of ordinary legislation, by "the fact of their being of the nature of com-"pacts and agreements, and so, to be consider-"ed a fixed and settled national policy."

This declaration is to be considered as having reference *solely* to what is known as "Compromises," and the "tender and sacred regard" which is felt therefore, may be judged from the fact that the majority refused to denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which had become a "fixed and settled national policy," and from the further fact that the Chairman of the Committee who reported the Platform, *endorsed* the violation of the "compact" whereby the Kansas-Nebraska outrage was perpetrated upon the people. This sublimated view of *profession* and *practice* may be perfectly reconcilable to Northern Doughfaceism, but we fancy that, when it comes to be stuffed down the throats of the people, and they are asked to throw up their caps and shout in harmony with it, it will be found an entirely different affair.—*Norristown Herald.*

☞"What to cook and how to eat it," is the title of an article going the rounds of our exchanges. An article "what to eat, and how to get it," would be much more acceptable these hard times.

REPORTED INDIAN BATTLE.—The *Frontier News*, at Westport, Mo., of the 7th, has the following:—"Just as we go to press we learn from Col. Boone that the Apache Indians had attacked two companies of the United States troops garrisoned in New Mexico, and killed upwards of 50 men and all the officers of one company. We have no information of this affair from any other sourse.

Papacy, its evil tendencies.

☞The *Pennsylvanian* has assumed a herculean task in attempting to cleanse the Church of Rome from the charges of aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies. Her aggressive policy is matter of past history, and so are her corrupting tendencies, though we have individual facts and statistical information which bear strongly in the proof. Hobart Seymour, in his late interesting volume, "Evenings with the Jesuits"—a work distinguished for its fairness and powerful reasoning, groups together some impressive incidents, which we commend to the attention of the *Pennsylvanian*. He says that the yearly average of murders in all Italy—in that land where the Chuch of Rome is Supreme, and without a rival—is one thousand nine hundred and sixty eight, so that every year there are left murdered in cold blood more men, women and children than often fall in our most blood-stained battle-fields. And this is in the land of convents, and nunneries, and confessionals—in the land where, of all else on the wide surface of God's creation, we might expect the full and happy developement of all the restraints which the Church of Rome imposes upon crime—in the land where priests, and monks, and nuns exceed one hundred and twenty thousand! Mr. Whiteside informs us that at Assissi there are twelve convents; at Foligno, twelve for monks, and eight for nuns; as Spoletto, twenty-two; at Terni, five; at Marni, seven for monks, and five for nuns. It appears, too, that at Perugia there are thirty-four, while in Rome there are sixty-four for monks, and fifty for nuns! And yet it is in this very district that the murders amount to one hundred and thirteen to the million of the population! while in Naples and Sicily, there are, or rather were, a few years ago, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty five monks, and thirteen thousand nuns, the largest number in any country in the world, and there there is also the largest proportion of crime to be found in any country on the whole surface of God's creation! The following are the results in all the several Roman Catholic countries, as contrasted with Protestant England:

Roman Catholic Ireland,	19	to the	million.
" Belgium,	18	"	"
" France,	31	"	"
" Austria.	36	"	"
" Bavaria,	68	"	"
" Lombardy,	45	"	"
" Tuscany,	56	"	"
The Papal States,	113	"	"
Roman Catholic Sicily,	60	"	"
" Naples,	174	"	"
PROTESTANT ENGLAND,	4	"	"

Are not these figures eloquent? One thing at least is certain, as derived from these figures, official and governmental as they are, namely, that convents and nunneries, and all such institutions of Romanism have failed in those countries where they have been tried under the circumstances most favorable for their development—have failed wretchedly and signally. And the argument, that we ought to introduce into this country the institutions of Romanism even in a modified form, as more efficient in repressing crime than the principles and motives of Protestant Christianity, is not only answered, but ANNIHILATED.—*Phil. Sun.*

☞The Democrats are in the habit of attacking the Americans, whom they charge with taking oaths; when generally follows a dissertation on the impolicy and impropriety of extra-judicial oaths. The practice of these gentlemen differs from their precept; we notice that in Philadelphia, Peter Logan and other candidates of the Democratic nomination, publish, in connection with their announcement, the following oath:

"I———, do solemnly and sincerely swear without mental reservation, that I am not a member of, or in any way connected with, any secret political organization or association, whose object is to prevent any portion of our citizens on account of their birth-place, or their religious opinions, from enjoying the same political rights and privileges as all other citizens—that I have never belonged to, or been a member of, or in any way connected with any such association or organization, nor do I ever intend to become a member of, or join, or act with any such association or organization. Although an American myself, born upon the soil, I am not willing to deprive any citizen who may not have been born here, of rights sacredly guarantied him under the Constitution."

A STUMPER.—The Cincinnati Times thus hauls the Enquirer, of that city—a toady sheet to foreignism and Popery—up to the rack: "Have not the people of Massachusetts as good a right to deny to foreigners the privilege to hold office as the Pope has, in his dominions, to deny to Protestants religious right of worship, and burial of their dead? The old commonwealth where Bunker Hill still rears its head proscribes the few that the many may enjoy civil and religious liberty to the latest generation—the Papacy is intolerant because it believes it has a "divine right" to dictate to mankind and to rule the nations."

☞Gov. JOHNSTON has written to the N. Y. *Tribune*, denying that he voted for the American Platform. He says:—"I did not vote for said Platform and do not intend to do so hereafter. I opposed it in Convention, spoke against its adoption in the Convention, protested against it and refused all co-operation with *any National Organization* that recognized or adopted it. I am *now* what I have been—a firm and consistent opponent of Slavery extension."

INDIANA.—The Indianapolis *Journal* contains a call for a Mass Meeting of the Anti-Nebraska voters, to be held at Indianapolis on the 13th of July next, "to consider the state of Public Affairs, and for a more thorough organization of the Republican, or People's Party."

Pierce and Reeder.

It seems that President PIERCE, acting no doubt under the direction of JEFF. DAVIS, ATCHISON and other *ultra* slavery propagandists, has broken ground against Gov. REEDER, of Kansas, whom he himself appointed, but who did not make himself subservient to the purposes of these Southern dictators, and has in effect suspended him from office. The pretext is a charge that Gov. REEDER has illegally speculated, with other territorial officers, in Indian lands and reservations—a course of conduct in which they were no doubt expected to indulge, when appointed, as part of the perquisites and stealings appurtenant to their offices; but Gov. R., having from enlightened view of his own private interests as a landed proprietor, knowing the blighting effect of Slavery upon the productiveness and market value of land, or from whatever reason, crossed the path of these men who were determined to plant slavery in the territory, this accusation of land speculation has been revamped in order to afford a pretext for his suspension and final removal from office.—PIERCE thus bids largely for Southern favor, and removes the main obstacle to the operations of the conspirators who are now at work to fashion Kansas into a Slave State. The following letter from the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, dated June 20th, inst., is pregnant with suggestion to those who will read it carefuly and thoughtfully:—

"The orders of the President suspending Gov. Reeder and Judge Johnson and U. S. District Attorney Isaacs, from the execution of their functions as United States officers in the territory of Kansas until they shall satisfactorily explain their "apparent" violation of the acts of Congress, and regulations of the Department, as regards their purchase of the lands of Kansas half-breed reserves, appeared in the Union of yesterday, together with the correspondence leading to it.

The order to Gov. Reeder was delivered to him on the eve of his departure from New York, on his return to Kansas, and it will be seen that it did not prevent his procedure. He will go and take care of his private interests there, and make the the "satisfactory explanations," at leisure. Gov. Reeder admits the practice by himself and his official associations, and, further, he claims the right to make such purchases. The suspension of the functions of the governor will, therefore, be permanent.

Perhaps it was thought judicious to displace Gov. Reeder in order to prevent an expected collision between the *de facto* and the *de jure* authorities of the territory.—There will be no danger of the interruption of the public peace in Kansas, for the Missouri party has carried every point at which they aimed, and which could, in the nature of things, be at present accomplished, except the threatened hanging of of Reeder. One would suppose that, if the purchases complained of, were illegal, they would be simply null and void—and as if never made. But it may be alleged that the territorial officers were guilty of some misconduct in regard to the purchases, or rather attempt to purchase.

There must be some charge of this kind, as the basis of the government order. It has been said, for instance, that these officers, including Gov. Reeder, had acted in a disorganized manner, and set a bad example, by denouncing the policy or the right of the U. S. government to withold the Indian lands from public sale. If Gov. Reeder did this, it was a grievous falt and it is most extreordinary that the government did not immediately dismiss them all, instead of waiting till this late day to see whether Gov. Reeder would resign or not, as earnestly solicited."

TESTIMONIAL TO COMMODORE PERRY.—The presentation of the plate which was voted by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, to Commodore M. C. Perry, as a token of appreciation of his distinguished services, in the Japan Expedition, took place on the steps of the State House at Newport, on Thursday last, in presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. The occasion was entirely a civic one, Commodore Perry having requested that there should be no military display. The testimonial consists of only one piece of plate—a silver salver, weighing 320 ounces, of the most beautiful workmanship, and bearing an appropriate inscription.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITER.—Edmund Lafayette, grandson of the Marquis De Lafayette, so distinguished as the brave and generous champion of American Independence, has been spending a few days with the Du Ponts, in Deleware, who were the early friends of the General. In company with a few friends, he has visited all the places of interest in the vicinity; one of his earliest visits being to the scene of the battle at Chadd's Ford, in which his ancestor first shed his blood in our cause. The very spot upon which the General was standing when he was wounded, was pointed out by some of the old residents. Mr. Lafayette is about twenty-eight years of age, of fine countenance and engaging manners.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.—Secretary Marcy, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Delavan, of New York, says he is "not aware of any treaty stipulation between the United States and foreign powers which would be inconsistent with any act of Congress prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors. The seventh article of the convention with France, of the 4th of July, 1831, contains a stipulation for the admission of French wines at a specific duty. This stipulation, however, was to be binding on the United States for ten years only—from the exchange of the ratification of the convention, which took place on the 2d of February, 1832."

☞The Planet Venus is now the evening star, and will continue so until Oct. 1st. For two or three weeks it will be increasing in brillrancy, and may be plainly seen in the evening, east of and about 45 degrees from the sun.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Know Nothing Council recently held in Philadelphia, provided for a National Council to be held in that city, commencing on the 22d of February next, to select candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The delegates are to be from each State, equal in its number to its representation in both branches of the U. S. Congress, and to be chosen by the State Councils, two being from the State at large, and one from each Congressional district.

☞The Slavery part of the Know Nothing Platform is styled that of the majority of the National Council, but the *National Intelligencer*, in publishing the list of the yeas and nays on the question, calls attention to the fact that the yeas represented *fifteen* States, with 146 electoral votes, while the nays represented *sixteen* States, with 150 electoral votes. Each State was entitled to seven delegates, and the reason why the South carried the Platform was owing alone to the fact that there was a better attendance in the delegations from the Slave than the Free States.

SCHOOLMASTER MURDERED.—The Memphis papers state that a keeper of an academy at Pontotoc, Miss., named Brown, recently punished one of his pupils, for which he was waylaid and attacked by the boy's brother. The two clinched, and those who saw it, thought it only to be a scuffle between them, until they saw B. run a few yards, his hands upon his abdomen, and fall down lifeless. The young man was arrested at once. Mr. BROWN was a man much respected, and leaves a young widow. According to the verdict in the case of WARD, for killing BUTLER, there is no law to punish the murderer of a schoolmaster.

FOR THE COMPROMISES.—The *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer* says—"We consider the Compromises of 1820 and 1850, second only to the great Compromises of the Constitution itself; and the Compromise of 1820 having been repealed and abrogated in violation of good faith, honor and honesty, for the accomplishment of base and selfish political purposes, its *restoration* has become a political necessity, to which all considerations are merely secondary."

ELECTION OF JOHN P. HALE.—The election of this gentleman to the Senate of the United States, by the New Hampshire Legislature, is a source of sincere gratification to the friends of freedom. His absence for a short time, from the councils of the nation, has been noted as a public loss, and his return to the scene of his labors, will be the more gratifying because his valuable services are now more than ever needed in the Senate.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—A movement of some importance has just been commenced in North Corolina, and soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State. It proposes first, to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves; second, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children; and third, to repeal the laws prohibiting the education of slaves.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—On Thursday last, the Coroner, Dr. J. S. Rouse, held an inquest over the body of an unknown young man, who was found in Henry Hiestand's woods, about six miles from York. There are circumstances connected with the case which induce the belief that the deceased was the victim of a murder. He was not more than 21 years of age, fair skin, about five feet four inches high—had a high forehead, light silken hair, and his hands, which were small and delicate, showed that he was unused to hard work. Nothing was found on his person to indicate who he was or where he came from.

"OLD VIRGINIA NEVER TIRE.'—Hon. John M. Botts, in a late letter says that one-half of the 100,000 persons who listened to the speeches of Mr. Wise, during the late campaign, never see a newspaper, and a very large portion of them could not read one if they did! They are natural Know Nothings. Ignorance is not the mother of devotion, but slavery is undoubtedly the mother of ignorance.

☞The editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, Mr. Miller, has prosecuted the editor of the Union, Mr. Ziegler, one of the orators at the late liquor convention, and also Mr. Crapp, editor of the Item, for libel. The prosecution is founded on charges of Mr. Miller having offered to have the liquor law vetoed provided its opponents would give him $15,000—or signed providing its opponents would give him $10,000.

☞Counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces are in circulation, dated 1853, and executed with tolerable neatness, but quite light, and thus readily detected by any one who is in the habit of handling coin.

☞The Montpelier, Vt., *Patriot* says that a lady residing in that place recently walked seven miles to a fishing brook, and brought home with her seventy fine trout, all of her own catching.

☞England is moving earnestly in the matter of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

☞A Printer out west, whose office is about a mile from any other building, and who hangs his sign on the limb of a tree, advertises for an apprentice. He says, "A boy *from the country* would be preferred."

MONUMENT TO FULTON.—A writer in the Lancaster (Pa.) Inland Daily suggests the erection of a monument to Robert Fulton in the public square of that city by means of 25 cents subscription.—Fulton was a native of Lancaster county.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

☞The Procession will form in Chambersburg street, the Right resting on the South-West corner of the Diamond. It will then proceed to the Stand on the Northern front of the residence of Abraham Arnold, where the Presentation of the Flag, by the Ladies, will take place. After the Presentation, the Procession will move down Chambersburg street to Washington, up Washington to Middle, up Middle to Stratton, down Stratton to York, up York to the Diamond, and thence out Baltimore to Spangler's Spring. The line will be formed in the following order:

Gettys Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Adams Division, S. T.
Band, (Waynesboro.)
Philomathean Society, Penn'a. College.
Phrenakosmian Society, do.
Citizens.
National Cadets.
Independent Blues.

☞The Exercises upon the ground, Address, Reading of Declaration, &c., will take place about half an hour after the arrival of the Procession at the Grove.

JOHN TATE, *Chief Marhall.*

Greeley in Clichy.

The startling item of news brought by the Asia was, not the reported taking of a couple of Russian towers, but the taking of Horace Greely and his confinement in Clichy—a debtor's prison in Paris.—We learn from Mr. Greely's amiable history of the affair, that it was not for any editorial offence he had committed that he was arrested; but as an Ex-Director of the New York Crystal Palace, he was held liable for damages to a sculptor named Lechesne, whose statue was damaged on its way to our "great exhibition." Mr. Greely says:

I had been down at the Palace of Industry and returned to my lodgings when, a little before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, four strangers called for me. By the help of my courrier I soon learned that they had a writ of arrest for me at the suit of one Mons. Lechesne, sculptor, affirming that he sent a statue to the New York Crystal Palace Exhibition, at or on the way to which it had been broken, so that it could not be (at all events it had not been) restored to him—wherefore he asked of me, as a Director and representative of the Crystal Palace Association, to pay him "douze mille francs" or $2,500. Not hapening to have the change, and no idea of paying this demand if I had it, I could only signify those facts; whereupon they told me I was under arrest, and must go along, which I readily did. We drove circuitously to the sculptor's residence at the other end of Paris, waited his convenience for a long half hour, and then went to the President Judge who had issued the writ. I briefly explained to him my side of the case, when he asked me if I wished to give bail. I told him I would give good bail for my appearance at court any time, but that I knew no man in Paris whom I felt willing to ask to become my security for the payment of so large a sum as $2,500. After a litle parley I named Judge Piatt, U. S. Secretary of Legation, as one who, I felt confident, would recognize for my appearence when wanted, and this suggestion met with a universal assent. Twice over, I carefully explained that I prefered going to prison to asking any friend to give bail for the payment in any case of this claim, and I knew I was fully understood. So we all, except the Judge, drove off together.

We pretend to have abjured titles of honor in America, and the consequence is that every body has a title—either Honorable, or General, or Colonel, or Reverend, or at the very least Esquire. But here in Clichy all such empty and absurd prefixes are absolutely unknown—even names, Christian or family, are discarded as useless, antiquated lumber.—Every lodger is known by the number of his room only; mine is 139, and whenever a friend calls, a "Commissionarie" comes in from the outer apartments to the great hall sacred to our common use, and begins calling out "cent-trente-neuf," (phonetically "sent- tran-nuf,") at the top of his voice, and goes on yelling as he climbs, in the hope of finding or calling me short of ascending my fifty-story sanctuary. To nine-tenths of my comrades I am only known as "san-tran-nuf." My auxiliary is. No. 54, and when I need his aid I go singing "sankan-cat" after the same fashion.—Equality being thus rigidly preserved, in spite of slight diversities of fortune, the jealousies, rivalries and heart-burnings which keep most of mankind in a ferment are here absolutely unknown. I never before talked so much with so many people intimately connected with each other without hearing something said or insinuated to one another's prejudice: here there is nothing of the sort. Some folks outside are here fitted with characters which they would hardly consider flattering—some laws and usages get the blessings they richly deserve—but among ourselves all is harmony and good will. How would Meurice's, the Hotel de Ville, or ever the Tuileries, like to compare notes with us on this head?

Wonderful Discovery.—The Cleveand *Plaindealer* has witnessed the result of a series of experiments made by Dr. Taylor, the celebrated clairvoyant physician of that city—the actual production of a brilliant *light*, and of course an intense *heat*, by *the decompostion of water:* The apparatus for producing this astonishing effect is very simple, and has, as he alleges, been constructed entirely under spiritual direction. It is imperfectly made, and yet serves to demonstrate the fact, and the principle involved in the process. The light is exceedingly brilliant, equal to the best quality of gas, and superior in color, it being slightly of an orange tint, and producing not the least smoke. A caveat for he discovery has been filled in the Patent Office in Washington, by a gentleman, who compared the apparatus with that of Paine, and the two are entirely unlike.—Distinguished chemists, who have examined this invention, pronounced it a triumph. The *Plaindealer* says the expense of this light, aside from the apparatus, will be next to nothing, as it is on a self-acting principle. The discovery can be applied to all the purposes for which light and heat are now used, and will mark a new era in human affairs. It is a severe tax upon the imagination to conceive of the changes which will be wrought by the discovery of a process by which water and other simple elements of nature can be rendered subservient to the comfort and convenience of mankind. We shall look for further *light* on this subject.

☞ Hon. Abbott Lawrence is very ill, and is not expected to recover.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

One Week Later From Europe.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sevastopol Still Holding Out—New Successes of the Allies—Sickness in the Russian Army.

New York, June 28—12 30, A. M.—The Steamer Baltic has just fired her guns off the Battery. The Sandy Hook line being out of order, prevented the transmission of our usual dispatch from that point.

The Baltic bring dates to the 16th inst., her regular day of sailing.

The Baltic brings about 200 passengers, among them Moses Maynard, bearer of despatches from London.

The English papers contain telegraphic details of the recent successes of the allies before Sevastopol. The French as before stated, captured the Mamelon and White works of the Russians, after most sanguinary fighting. Five thousand men were killed or wounded.

The French took sixty-two guns and 500 prisoners, and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sevastopol harbor. Simultaneously, the English stormed and took the riflemen's works of the quarries, but they lost 500 men in killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been slack.

The allied fleets have achieved new successes in the Sea of Azoff, and have burned the Russian stores at Tagaurog, Manopol and Genetsick.

A boat expedition was fitted out in Perekop

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

There is nothing important from the line of the Tchernaya, or from the Baltic fleets.

Vienna, Friday noon.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Lamira, the younger, of cholera, at Balaklava.

By a shameful occurrence in the Baltic, in which the Russians fired upon a boat bearing a flag of truce, 21 British sailors and three officers were killed.

Private letters from Kertsch give fearful accounts of the sufferings of the Russian army as well from wounds as sickness.

The Russians are said to have obtained communication with the Crimea independent of the road from Pesekop, by constructing a bridge of boats across the Morsche.

On the 8th the "Magicienne" fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery suffering but little damage.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Correspondence down to the 4th, represent the weather as being excessively hot, and all accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease an despondency in the garrison of Sevastopol.

The German Festival in New York.—The torch-light procession of the German Turners in New York, on Saturday night, to receive the visiters frow other cities, was an imposing affair. The Tribune says:

A crowd of thousands of spectators who had assembled in the Park, awaiting the arrival of the united Societies, listened to several fine performances of music given by the Turners' Brass Band. Finally, at 11 o' clock, the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the strangers at Castle Garden. They soon aftewards marched up Broadway to City Hall, saluted on their entire rout by music, songs of welcome and huzzas. The procession was then newly formed by martials on horse-back and marched directly in their head-quarters in Washington Hall in Elizabeth street, on account of the lateness of the hour and the fatigue they had undergone.

Their procession constituted one of the finest spectacles ever witnessed in this city. They marched with their numerous banners and the beloved stars and stripes of their new "Vaterland" in fraternal harmony, near by the old black-red-golden standard of old Germany, the red universal republican colors and the rich silk banners of the singers, embroidered by "zarter Minne Hand"—(tender love's hand)—with their numerous torch-lights and lanterns "changing night into day," with their brilliancy and with the display of military order and spirit so innate with the German race.

Forty five societies, numbering some 3,000 persons, were in the procession, and about 15,000 spectators in the Park.

Another "Mortal Engine."—A new kind of war rocket has been invented by Mr. Isaac Edge, Pyrotechnist, of Jersey city. The Congreve rocket, now in use by the Allies in the Eastern War, is balanced by a pole, which it has been found impossible hitherto to dispense with, and at the same time preserve the range of the rocket. Mr. Edge, the *Sentinel* says, by his invention dispenses entirely with the pole, and yet maintains his range for miles. This powerful rocket will throw a line a distance of two miles, having a double propelling force, or being driven on an angle of 40 degrees from two muzzles on the head and tail. Its destructive bomb is fastened in the centre, and aim can be taken with great precision. Some public experiments will soon be made with this instrument, from which great results are expected.

James Myers the Clown, and one of the proprietors of Myers & Madigan's Circus Co., met with an untimely death while performing on the slack rope at Geneva, N. Y. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave way, throwing him to the ground with so much violence as to dash

Native Africans.—The vessels from this port which trade to the coast of Africa frequently bring home among their crew several natives who are very useful and faithful on board ship. They are often seen strutting about our street with all their dignity, staring open eyes and open mouth at the gay windows, and jabbering their vernacular with a nonchalance which altogether puts to shame the Yankee lingo. They are your real Congoes—pure, unadulterated Guinea negroes, black as darkness itself, and as independent as a whole platoon of Fourth of July boys. They invariably purchase a trunk of knick knacks to take back to their burning sand and delight the eyes of the sable damsels at home. A few days ago some half dozen of these representatives of the legitimate African stock were about to sail in the barque John Swasey. Of course they came up town to make their purchases, and marched back in procession, each with his well loaded russet trunk poised upon his head, and hat and speaking-trumpet in hand, cutting a curious figure as he stalked through the streets. Umbrellas, canes, shaving boxes, flaming handkerchiefs, huge dickies, looking glasses, hats of unique varieties, trinkets, pictures of tailors' fashions, &c., composed their stock, and one genius had provided himself with a thick, heavy coat to shield him from the blazing sun of Africa. The delight they manifested when, arrayed in their finery, they examined their appearances in the looking glasses which they drew forth upon the wharf, was quite amusing to witness. They had managed to acquire a considerable knowledge of English, and a reply of one of them to a questioner displayed a shrewdness worth mentioning. A spectator happening, among other queries, to ask how they liked America, Congo immediately answered: "Ah, me no like Merican land—cold morning, cold night, make nose leak like a basket." The crowd shouted and Congo, showing his ivory, tumbled into the ship's boat to be conveyed to the vessel's side, "Home Again," being expressed on every ebony feature, polished by joy and nature's precious ointment to its utmost capacity.—*Salem (Mass.) Register.*

New Species of Wheat.—There have lately been imported and deposited in the agricultural division of the Patent Office, four varieties of wheat: the Hungarian wheat; the Napoleon white wheat, well suited for Southern States but too tender for the Northern; the Saumur wheat, and the early Noe wheat. As the latter two have the property of ripening some days before our common varieties, if they otherwise succeed in this climate, a great point will be accomplished. A single week gained in the ripening will often secure the crop from the injury of the rust or fly, independently of the advantage to be gained in the market. The Saumur wheat is originally from the valley of Anjou, a northeastern province of France, and is a very remarkable variety of winter wheat. The ear is strong and full, of a reddish color, and it is esteemed by farmers, The straw is very white, and grows higher than that of ordinary wheat, while it is also larger and sweeter. The Noe wheat was introduced by Mr. De Noe, and is commonly known under the name of blue wheat, and owing to its hardy and productive nature, is gradually superseding the Saumur wheat in the central parts of France. It is much sought after, on account of its precocity, for a meslin or soiling crop. It would succeed well as a March wheat, if sown early.

Curious Typographical Error.—Professor French, in his latest work on the English language, points out a curious typographical error is the 26th verse of the 23d chapter of Matthew. The words "which strain *at* a gnat and swallow a camel," the professor thinks contains a misprint, which, having been passed over in the edition of 1611, has held its ground ever since. The translators intended to say, "which strain *out* a gnat and swallow a camel," that being the correct rending of the original, as appears in Trynsdale and Cranmer's translations, both of which have "strained *out*." It was the custom of the stricter Jews to strain their wine, vinegar and other portables through linen or gauze, lest unawares they should drink down some little unclean insect as a gnat, and thus transgress the Levitical law. It was to this custom, it is alleged, the Saviour alluded, intending to say that the Scribes and Pharisees, while they strain out a gnat from their drink, would yet swallow a camel at a gulp.

The Poet somewhere speakes of "winter lingering in the lap of spring," which it needs no poet to tell us is the case this season, the last two days have been decidedly wintry. Nor does it need a poet to inform the public that for all sorts of weather there is a very abundant provision of suitable and fashionable clothing at Rockhill & Wilson's cheap store. No. 111 Chestnut Street, corner of Franklin Place.

May 18, 1855.—2m

A stranger in Mexico is struck with the appearance of the milliner's shops, where twenty or thirty stout men with moustaches, are employed in making muslin gowns, caps, and artificial flowers.

The fear of infection recently caused some persons at Aberdeen, Scotland, to burn all the clothing, and even the prayer book of a deceased cholera patient, but six £1 notes found on his person were religiously preserved.

An indignant correspondent of the London

Rheumatism.

The following certificates are given by R. Knight, Esq., No. 90 Statestreet, New Haven.

New Haven, Jan. 5, 1851

Rev. A. B. L. Myers: Dear Sir—Having used your extract of Rock Rose for Rheumatism and General Debility, and found it efficacious in removing the disease, I would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable medicine for the diseases it promises to cure.

R. KNIGHT.

AGENTS.—S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Jesse Houck, Menallen P. O.; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Jacob Mark, Cashtown; Spalding & Brother, Littlestown; Aulabaugh & Spangler, East Berlin; Jacob Martin, New Oxford; H. S. Fink, Pleasant Hill.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, June 28, 1855.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The flour market to-day was quiet, and transactions limited.—Sales at the opening of 'change of 200 bbls Howard street brands at $10, but closing dull and buyers not disposed to give this figure.—City Mills very scarce; holders asking $10, but we are not aware of any sales. The market was less firm between 'changes, and offers to sell Howard street were made at $9 87½ ₱ bbl and refused. Rye Flour—The market is quiet. We quote at 7 56@$7 62 for mixed, and $7 75 ₱ bbl for very choice brands. Corn Meal—market quiet and sales limited. We quote country at $4 75, and city manufactured at $5 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat—The market this morning was dull and unsettled. About 2,000 bushels offered, and sales of ordinary to fair red at 2@2 12; good to prime do, at $2 15@2 20.—We quote good to prime white at $2 20@2 25 ℔ bushel. Inferior lots 15@18 cents less.—A small sample of new Wheat from Virginia was offered. Also, a sample representing about 10 000 bushels new red Wheat, on route from Tennessee, which however, was not sold.—The quality of these samples were pronouned very fine. Corn—We note a shade more firmness. About 3,000 bushels only offered, and sales to good to prime white at 102@$1 04, yellow at 1 02@$1 03 ₱ bushel. No mixed sold. Oats—Market dull; about 8000 Bushels offered to-day. Small sales of Maryland and Virginia at 50@53 cents. We quote Pennsylwania at 52@55 cents ₱ bushel. Rye—Market quiet, and only 300 bushels offered to-day. We are not advised of any sales. We quote Maryland nominal at 1 48@$1 50, and Pennsylvania at $1 55@1 56 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS.—A regular demand for Cloverseed, and sales of prime new in small lots at $7 50 ₱ bushel. We quote Timothy at 3 87@$4 18, and Flaxseed at $1 65 ₱ bushel.

CATTLE.—There were 600 head of beef cattle offered at the scales to-day, and 350 head sold, at prices ranging from $4 00@4 50, ₱ 100lb, on the hoof, equal to $8@11 00 net, averaging about $4 87 gross—showing a slight decline. Hogs.—Sales are making at $8@8-25 ₱ 100 lb., an advance. Sheep.—There is a full suply and moderate demand; we quote at $2@4 gross.

HANOVER MARKET.

Hanover, June 28, 1855.

FLOUR ₱ bbl., from wagons,	$9 25
WHEAT, ₱ bushel,	2 00 to 2 10
RYE,	1 25
CORN,	90
OATS,	50
TIMOTHY-SEED,	2 50
CLOVER-SEED,	5 25
FLAX-SEED,	1 37
PLASTER OF PARIS,	6 50

YORK MARKET.

York, Tuesday, June 25, 1855.

FLOUR, ₱ bbl., from wagons,		$ 9 25
WHEAT, ₱ bushel,		2 20 to 2 35
RYE,	"	1 35
CORN,	"	90
OATS,	"	56
TIMOTHY-SEED, ₱ bushel,		2 75
CLOVER-SEED,	"	6 50
FLAX-SEED,	"	1 60
PLASTER OF PARIS, ₱ ton,		7 50

MARRIED.

At Martinsburg, June 19th, Mr. PIUS HEMLER, fomerly of Adams co., Pa., to Miss RAZEBA SMITH, of Martinsburg, Barkely county, Va.

On Sabath evening, June 17th, by the Rev. E. H. Hoffheins. Mr. JOHN PORTER, of Williamsport, Lycoming co., to Miss SUSAN GROVE, of Hamilton township, Adams co.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, in this place, Mr. SAMUEL MORTIMER FRAZER, aged 66 years, 11 months and 19 days.

On Monday week, DAVID, son of Mr. John Gilbert, of this place, aged 5 years 1 month and 14 days.

On Thursday week, Mr. JOHN CULBERTSON, of Hamiltonban township, aged about 30 years.

On Tuesday last, ——— daughter of Peter and Ann Stallsmith, aged 7 years 9 months and 22 days.

On the 15th inst., in East Birmingham, Allegheny County Pa., Mr. DAVID BEECHER, formerly of this county, aged 41 years 4 months and 16 days.

CONCERT OF VOCAL MUSIC.

THE *"JENNY LIND WARBLERS,"* under the direction of A. J. Potterfield, will give a Concert of Vocal Music, for the benefit of their Society, on *TUESDAY EVENING, July 3d,* in M'CONAUGHY'S HALL.

☞ The Evening's Entertainments will constitute a pleasing variety of Miscellaneous Pieces, consisting of Songs, Glees, Choruses, &c., concluding with the National Chorus!

Admission 12½ cts. For particulars see small bills.

June 29, 1855.—1t

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Tyrone district will meet at the School house in Heidlersburg, on *Friday, July* 27, 1855, to receive proposals from Teachers to take charge of said school.

The County Superintendent will be present. All interesed will please attend.

By order of the Board,

JACOB HOLLINGER, *Sec'y.*

I. O. O. F.

Pennsylvania Magistrates's Law Library.

BINN'S JUSTICE,

AND

BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL GUIDE.

New & 6th edition, bringing the law down to '55.

A TREATISE on the office and duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including all the required Forms of Process and Docket Entries; and embodying not only whatever may be deemed valuable to Justices of the Peace, but to Landlords, Tenants, and General Agents; and making this volume what it purports to be, A SAFE LEGAL GUIDE TO BUSINESS MEN. By John Binns, late Alderman of Walnut Ward, in the city of Philadelphia. The Sixth Edition. Revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged by Frederick C. Brightly, Esq., author of "A Treatise on the Law of Costs," "Equity Jurisprudence," "Nisi Prius Reports," editor of "Purdon's Digest," &c. In one thick volume, Octavo. Price only $4,00.

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FORMS of Conveyance, and of Practice in the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, the Supreme and Orphan's Courts. and the offices of the various Civil officers and Justices of the Peace. Fourth edition, revised, corrected, enlarged, and adapted to the present state of the law; with copious explanatory notes and references, and a new, full and comprehensive Index. By Robert E. Wright, Esq. In one thick octavo volume. Price only $2 50.

—ALSO—

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A DIGEST of the Laws of Pennsylvania, from the year One Thousand Seven Hundred to the Eighth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Five. The first four editions by the late John Purdon, Esq. The fifth, sixth, and seventh, by the Hon. George M. Stroud. Eighth edition, revised, with marginal references, foot notes to the Judicial Decisions; analytical contents; a digested syllabus of each title; and a new, full, and exhaustive Index. By Frederick C. Brightly, Esq., author of "A Treatise on the Law of Costs," "Equity Jurisprudence," "Nisi Prius Reports," Editor of "Binn's Justice," &c. One thick Royal 8vo. Price only $5 00.

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Thus the purchaser of Purdon's Digest will always be in possession of the complete body of the Statute Laws of Pennsylvania down to the very hour when he purchases it. Those who have already purchased Purdon's Digest may always complete it to date for the small sum of Fifty Cents, the price of a volume containing all the annual Digests issued since the first publication of the present edition of Purdon's Digest, as heretofore stated.

KAY & BROTHER,
Law Booksellers and Publishers.
17 & 19 *South Fifth Street,*
First Store above Chesnut.

☞ Orders or letters of inquiry for Law Books from the country, promptly attended to.

June 29, 1855.—3m

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and Samuel R. Russel and John M'Ginly, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer. and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, *on Monday the 20th of August next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations. and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams; are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 29, '55. } tc

LOOK OUT!

SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FARMERS, look to your interests. If you want to get back the money you lost, just call at the Northwest corner of the Diamond, where you will save at least 25 per cent. and get the full worth of your money, and where you will not have to pay for those who don't pay. Don't forget to bring your money. Also bring along anything and everything you have to sell—such as

Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Rags,

and everything you think will sell—and I will buy at what they are worth. Just call at the People's Store.

☞ The stock consists of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and CLOTHING made to order, &c.

New Queens-ware and Cedar-ware.

JOHN HOKE.

June 29, 1855.—tf

performing on the slack rope at Geneva, N. Y. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave way, throwing him to the ground with so much violence as to dash his brains out.—*Eastonian.*

Descendants of Martin Luther

The Bedford (Pa.,} Inquirer says that Mr. JOHN J. LUTHER, now residing in that place, is a lineal descendant of MARTIN LUTHER, the reformer of the eighth generation, and his family consists of himself, wife, three sons, and one daughter. and he is yet in the prime of life. He has also five brothers and one sister residing in Saxe Coburg, Germany, all with families. There is also one other family of the descendonts of his great fore-father in Saxe Coburg, and a number of families in the State of Bohemia, Germany.

A DISCOVERY.—To have to kill an ox in order to make a pair of boots, is a clumsy thing; and we have waited some time to hear of some invention which will supersede leather for the feet, as wool and cotton, linen and silk have superseded the skin of animals for the rest of the human dress. We see the London papers speak of an invention which has just been submitted to the test by the scientific authorities. A leather cement so strong and adhesive that boots are made with it, in which not a single stitch is seen or required, and the process of mending is so simple that every man may be, if not his boot-maker, at all events, his own boot-mender.

notes found on his person were religiously preserved.

An indignant correspondent of the London *Record* calls attention to an iniquitous manufacture at Birmingham—that of Hindoo *idols* for exportation.

PERHAM'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The Committee appointed by the Shareholders in this affair, to distribute the 100,000 Gifts amongst the ticket holders, have deferred the distribution until the 5th of July, on account of there remaining unsold some few thousands of tickets. Mr. Perham, ever anxious to meet the views of his patrons, offers extraordinary inducements to Agents to engage in the sale of the remaining tickets, so that there may be no more delays, which are unquestionably as vexatious to him as to those who have purchased tickets in his enterprise. We commend the reading of his advertisement to our patrons, and hope that each and all will lend a helping hand to bring the matter to an early and satisfactory consummation.

Toothache cured in five minutes

by Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment, or no pay—Headache in half-an-hour. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. Depot 60 Cortlandt-st, New York.

AGENCIES.—S. H. Buehler, and Samuel S. Forney, Gettysburg; H. S. Fink, Pleasant Hill; Spalding & Brother, Littlestown; John Busbey, M'Sherrystown; Samuel Faber, Jr., Sowers, Mill; Jesse Houck, Butler township; Andrew Creglow, Centre Mill; Able T. Wright, Bendersville; Jacob Pennsyl, Middletown; Jacob F. Lower, Arendtsville; H. W. Whitmore, Mummasburg; Philip Hann, McKnightsville; Thomas J. Cooper, Franklin township; Jacob Mark, Cashtown; Aulbaugh & Spangler, East Berlin; J. Martin, New Oxford; J. R. Henry, Abbotsotwn.

By order of the ard,
JACOB HOLLINGER,

I. O. O. F.

THERE will be a meeting of the members of Gettys Lodge No. 124, at an early hour of the morning of the 4th of July (the hour to be hereafter designated) preparatory to joining in the festivities of the day.

☞ All members of the Order, who are not connected with Gettys-Lodge, are respectfully requested to join us, if they can make it convenient to attend.

S. POWERS,
Chairman of Committee.

June 22.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

ADAMS DIVISION, S. of T., having, at its last meeting, accepted the invitation of the "Independent Blues," to unite in the Demonstration on the Fourth of July, notice is hereby given to the resident and distant members, that there will be a meeting at the Hall, at an early hour on the morning of said day, for the purpose of joining in the Procession.

J. P. HOFFMAN,
R. SHEADS,
A. W. FLEMMING.
Committee.

June 22, 1855.

Independent Blues.

ATTENTION!—You will meet for drill, on the parade ground, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, precisely. Be punctual.

JOHN CULP, *O. S.*

Jun29.

New Queens-ware and Ced
JOHN HOKE.

June 29, 1855.—tf

Wall Paper.

KELLER KURTZ invites the attention of House-keepers and others who intend fitting up their houses this Spring, to his stock of Side, Ceiling and Border Paper.

SHINGLES.

20,000 PRIME OAK, and 30,000 Chestnut. For sale by PAXTON & BLYTHE, Fairfield, Pa.
June 8, 1855.—4t

THE STAR AND BANNER,

Is published every Friday Evening, in Baltimore street, in the three story building, a few doors above Fahnestocks Store, by

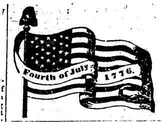
D. A. & C. H. BUEHLER.

TERMS.

If paid in advance or within the year $2 per annum—if not paid within the year $2 50.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. Single copies 6¼ cents. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly te and promptly, and on reasonable rms.



'THE FOURTH.'

GRAND MILITARY BANQUET.

THE approaching anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated by a grand Procession and Dinner, under the direction of the "Independent Blues." The different associations of the town have been invited and are expected to unite in the demonstration. After marching through the town, the Procession will move to a grove in the vicinity of "Spangler's Spring," where an address will be delivered by DAVID WILLS, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence read by WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Esq., after which Dinner will be served for such as may have previously secured tickets for it. The tickets have been prepared and are now ready for sale. They may be had at the several stores of the town or of any member of the Committee. It is desired that those who wish to partake of the Dinner will purchase tickets at as early a period as possible, so that the Committee may determine the number to be accommodated, some days prior to the Fourth. Each ticket will be numbered, and also the seats at the table, so that the purchaser will be guarantied the seat corresponding to the number of his ticket.

The citizens generally, of the town and country, whether connected with associations or not are earnestly invited to unite with us on this occasion, so that the demonstration may be worthy of the glorious and ever memorable day it is designed to commemorate. Come one, come all.

Of course, the Ladies are expected to be present. They are cordially invited to attend.

A programme of the arrangements for the day will appear hereafter.

C. H. BUEHLER,	WM. M'CLEAN,
JOHN CULP,	JOHN RUPP,
J. L HILL,	WM. J. MARTIN,
E. G. FAHNESTOCK,	ISAAC M'LAIN,
CHAS. MARTIN,	WM. T. KING,
H. G. CARR,	ALEX. FRAZER.

Comm. of Arrangements.

June 15.

TO OWNERS OF

REAL ESTATE,

AND

BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.

THE "*Repository and Whig,*" published at Chambersburg, Pa., is now in its sixty-second year, and has, for more than half a century, enjoyed the LARGEST CIRCULATION of any paper in its section of the State. It is printed on a mammoth sheet, in quarto form, and contains weekly *forty-eight columns* of original and selected reading matter, and advertisements. It is unequalled by any of it local contemporaries in the extent and variety of its correspondence, both home and foreign, and original contributions. Price, $2 per annum; five copies for $9; ten for $15—in advance.

It is certainly the very best Advertising Medium in Pennsylvania, out of the cities, not only because of its superior circulation; but also because of the substantial and thrifty character of its patrons. As a medium for offering REAL ESTATE for sale it is especially desirable, as it reaches a larger class of Real Estate owners and dealers, and business men generally, than any other local paper. Terms moderate. Advertisements may be sent directly to the publisher, or through any paper in which this advertisement is inserted. Address

ALEX K. McCLURE,
Chambersburg, Pa.

June 22, 1855.—$3.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on very favorable terms, his FARM, situated in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, five miles west of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Israel Irvin, John Biesecker and others, containing

154 Acres.

There are 45 acres of Timber, about 16 acres of Meadow, and the balance in a good state of cultivation, part granite. The improvements are a good

TWO-STORY
LOG HOUSE,

a new Double Log Barn, with Sheds, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Spring House, with a good Spring; several other good Springs, and running water on other parts of the Farm.

—ALSO—

a good TENANT HOUSE; two thriving Apple Orchards of about four hundred trees of choice fruit; also a variety of other fruit.

☞The property will be shown and the terms made known by the Subscriber, residing on the farm.

JAMES S. WILSON.

June 15, 1854.—3m.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to relinquish Farming, would offer his FARM for sale, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., five miles west of Gettysburg, and three from Fairfield, adjoining lands of John Knox and John Biesecker, containing

Fifty-four Acres

of land, with good improvements, having Meadow and Timber sufficient for the Farm; also a large number of

Fruit Trees.

The soil consists of Granite formation, and is in a good state of cultivation. There is an abundance of good Spring water and a well at the door of the dwelling.

☞Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the farm, as it will be sold cheap.

DAVID W. YOUNG.

June 15, 1854.—6t

ABRAM ARNOLD

INTENDS removing to York, and must therefore settle up his business. All persons desirous of saving costs, especially those whose accounts are of long standing, can do so by calling immediately and PAYING UP.—Unless this be done without delay, suits will be instituted without respect to persons; a similar appeal to them having been utterly disregarded. No further indulgence will be given.

☞He is now selling off at cost.

June 8, 1855.

G. E. BRINGMAN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, has opened an office in the front room of his residence in Baltimore street, where he will be prepared to attend to Scrivening, Conveyancing, and collecting claims, promptly and punctually.

Gettysburg, April 20.—1y

NOTICE.

THE account of Joseph Bayly, assignee of Jacob Myers and wife, in trust for creditors, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the *20th day of August next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office,
June 22, 1855. 4t*

☞Blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.

EXTRAORDINARY PREMIUMS

To Agents for procuring Subscribers for

TICKETS AT $1 EACH,

IN PERHAM'S GREAT 100,000 GIFT ENTERPRISE!

The distribution of the Gifts being definitely

Fixed for July 5, 1855.

ANY person sending $10 may deduct 10 per cent. or will receive 11 Tickets.

Each person sending $100 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be *Presented with a Mammoth Gold Pen and Case, valued at $10.*

Each person sending $200 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be *Presented with a Silver Watch, valued at $25.*

Each person sending $300 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be *Presented with a Gold Watch, valued at $50.*

Each person sending $500 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be *Presented with a Gold Watch, valued at $100.*

The person who shall send, before the 5th of July, the largest amount above $500, will in addition to commissions, be *Presented with a Piano, valued at $200.*

I have been induced to make the above liberal offers in order to remove a settled objection in the minds of your committee, to having the distribution take place while there remain in my hands tickets unsold, and for which cause they have seen fit to defer the partition of the gifts, which was fixed for the 27th inst., to the 5th of July, as will be seen by reference to their proceedings, published below. I assure you that the postponement is as vexatious to me as it is to those who have purchased tickets. I therefore hope that each and every one now interested, will co-operate with me in the effort to dispose of the few thousand tickets remaining unsold, and thus advance the interests of the whole body of shareholders.

Respectfully yours,
J. PERHAM.

TO THE PATRONS OF

PERHAM'S THIRD GIFT ENTERPRISE.

At a meeting of the Committee of Shareholders of Perham's Gift Enterprise, held at the Academy Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday Evening, April 18th, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:

Whereas, in view of the fact that several enterprises have been started and carried on with a seeming positive purpose of defrauding those who could be persuaded to purchase tickets there in; and such fradulent proceedings have exerted and injurious influence on the sale of tickets in the enterprise of Mr. Perham; and whereas, it is deemed essential that all the tickets should be disposed of before the distribution takes place, be it therefore

Resolved, That in order to allow time for that purpose, the distribution be postponed until the 5th of July, at such place as may hereafter be determined on.

Resolved, That the committee have undiminished confidence in the integrity of Mr. Perham, and in his disposition to conform to all his published promises to his patrons.

ROBT. BEATTY, Jr., Chairman.

REMEMBER:

The Tickets are only $1 each!

and each Ticket admits four persons to

Perham's Burlesque Opera, 663 Broadway, N. Y.,

and that among the Gifts which are to be distributed are

A splendid Farm of over 100 acres,	$16,000
1 Loan of Cash,	5,000
1 do. do.	2,000
1 do. do.	1,000
2 do. do. of $500 each,	1,000
10 do. do. $100 each,	1,000
Trotting Mare, Lilly Dale,	1,500
5 Rosewood Pianos, $500 each,	2,500
5 do. do. $300 each,	1,500
The Great Mirror of N. E. Scenery,	22,000
3 Splendid Carriages, $225 each	675
10 Gold Watches, $100 each,	1,000
40 do. do. $50 each,	2,000
100 Gold Pens and Cases, $5 each,	600
5,000 Gold Pens, $3 each,	15,000

&c., &c., &c.

All orders for tickets, by mail, and all letters for information, must be addressed to

JOSIAH PERHAM.
663 *Broadway, New York.*

☞Orders will now be received for Tickets in Perham's Fourth Gift Enterprise.

May 18, 1855.—$7

TO THE LADIES OF GETTYSBURG.

The Patent Self-Heating ROTARY SMOOTHING IRON.

HOUSEKEEPERS, Ladies that are boarding, Tailoresses, and Dressmakers; indeed all who have occasion to use a FLAT IRON, are interested in this new and useful invention, possessing advantages over the old implements that are evident at sight. This iron has two smoothing surfaces, very highly finished, which revolve on an axis, and are heated by an alcohol lamp attached to the handle, which is supplied with an incombustible wick; or those who have gas in their dwellings may avail themselves of a very ingenious arrangement by which the same iron is convertible into a GAS IRON, and is heated at a mere nominal expense, by an elastic tube attached to any gas fixture.

In the warm season now at hand, they must become an indispensable article in the domestic economy.

Country Merchants could not supply themselves with an article of more ready sale, nor more acceptable to their customers. Individuals may supply themselves by addressing

J. WILCOX, Manufacturing Depot,
No. 273 Chesnut-St., Philadelphia,

Enclosing $3,00, and the Iron will be safely forwarded per Express or otherwise.

☞SPRATT'S SELF-SEALING CANS for sale as above.

June 15, 1855.—$3.

Gas Light for Country Houses!

No Excuse for Burning Camphine, Fluid, Candles, &c., &c.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell *County Rights* for using *Bengole or Atmospheric Gas.* The above is one of the most beautiful as well as the CHEAPEST artificial light that has ever been offered to the public. It is more brilliant and less than one-half the cost of *Coal Gas.* It is perfectly HARMLESS, no trouble whatever, and the Generator is no larger than any ordinary Gas Meter,

For further information apply to Hoffman, Leinau & Ogelsby, Gas Fitters, No. 13 South Seventh Street, between market and Chestnut, Philadelphia, where the *Gas* can be seen in *practical operation.* County Rights will be sold at such rates as will enable any person to make a handsme profit on their investment. For further particulars respecting the Gas, or negotiation for County Rights, address post-paid.

W. C. WITTERS,
Sole Agent for the State of Penna.
Or apply personally to him at No. 13 South Seventh St., Philadelphia.

June 8, 1855.—6t

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Gettysburg District will receive applications, until *Saturday, the 14th day of July next,* from persons wishing to engage as Teachers of the Schools in said District. Those making application must present their certificates, by the day named, to the undersigned, or to either member of the Board.

R. G. McCREARY.
June 22, 1855.—td. *President.*

READY MADE CLOTHING!

THE subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors, hereby informs them and the public generally, that he has received and has now open for inspection, a very large and beautiful assortment of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

made up in magnificent styles, and the latest and most approved fashions. In regard to Workmanship, they can't be excelled by any customer tailor.

Having enlarged my place and stock, I am able to sell

Ready Made Clothing

of every description, cheaper than ever offered before in this or any other place this side of the Atlantic. My stock consists in part of

COATS

of all sizes, prices, colors and kinds, made up in a superior manner of the finest English, French and American cloths: also of Ducking, Linen, Bombazine and Italian cloth.

PANTS,

in the latest and most fashionable city styles of the finest Doeskin and fancy Cassimeres, of every color and shade, also of Linen, Ducking and cotton VESTS of Beautiful fancy patterns, and silks richly fringed, also White Marseilles, Satins, Velvets, of every description made in elegant manner.

Boys' Clothing,

of every description, made up in good and tastful styles. A large assortment of GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of extra quality linen bosom Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves, half Hose, Collars, neck and pocket Handkerchiefs, and an extraordinary assortment of Black Satin and fancy Self adjusting STOCKS, and various other fancy articles, together with Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

My Goods are selected and purchased under the most favorable circumstances. Quick sales and small profits is always the motto. I am determined to carry out at the *Money Saving Clothing Emporium* in York Street.

A personal examination can alone satisfy customers of the comprehensiveness of my stock, which I am selling at least 20 per cent. lower than can be found at any of my competitors.

MARCUS SAMSON.

N. B. All Goods bought of me will be exchanged if they do not prove satisfactory.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1855.

Standard Lutheran Books.

THE Lutheran Manual, on Scriptural Principles, or the Augsburg Confession, Illustrated and sustained, chiefly by Scripture proofs and extracts from Standard Lutheran Theologians of Europe and America—together with the Formula of Government and Discipline adopted by the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, by S. S. Schmucker, D. D., one vol., 12 mo.

Life of Martin Luther, Edited by T. Stork, 1 vol. 8vo., elegantly illustrated.

Kurtz's Manual of sacred History, translated by Rev. C. F. Schaffer, 1 vol. 12 mo.

The Sepulchres of our Departed, by Rev. F. W. Anspach, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Life of Philip Melancthon, translated from the German, by Rev. G. F. Krotel.

The children of the New Testament, by Rev. T. Stork.—Also

NEW PUBLICATIONS

of the leading Book Publishers, regularly received, and for sale at publisher's prices. The following just received

Family Prayers for each morning and evening in the year, with reference to appropriate Scripture readings, by Rev. J. Cumming; Cummings' Signs of the Times; a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles of every description, Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery, for sale at low prices, at the Book Store of

KELLER KURTZ.

May 18, 1855.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business. We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other

COOKING STOVES,

the *Parlor airtight,* and *nine plate Stoves,* of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Waffle Irons, Washing Machines, Ash-plates, Boot-scrapers, &c. Castings for Mills and other Machinery, PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description, &c.—We make the *Seylor, Blocher,* and different kinds of *Witherow Ploughs.* We have also got different patterns of

FENCING & RAILING

for Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.

☞All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

☞BLACKSMITHING still continued.

BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in our line made to order.

THRESHING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work RIGHT.

THOMAS WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRAM WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1855.—tf

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends that he continues the

Tailoring Business

at the stand occupied by him during the past year, in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church. Having made arrangements to receive the

LATEST FASHIONS

regularly from the cities, and personally superintending all work sent out, those who favor me with their custom may depend upon having their work done to their entire satisfaction.

☞Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

WM. T. KING.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1855.—tf

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

S. H. BUEHLER keeps constantly on hand for sale, the Genuine ESSENCE OF COFFEE, of best quality. The use of this article in families will be found a very great saving in the course of the year. ☞For sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the Drug & Book Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 20, 1853.